South Carolina-General Grant. The New York Times continues its work of exposing to public view the sores of poor South Carolina; for which no balm is found or proposed that we know of, beyond threats countries the issues seem to render the arbifrom high quarters that if the tyranny of the barbarians and robbers is continued the Re-Publican party will disown them. The correspondent of the Times proposes certain remedies, such as education and political reform, which are delusive and impracticable These remedies he offers kindly enough after analyzing the social system of South Carolina in the spirit of a commissioner deputed employ the "means" with which he is to examine the S.ate by some owner of the

This picture is sad enough. The fraternization between carpet-baggers, scalawags, and negroes shows how Republican reconstruction is San-Domirgoizing South Carolina. This painful picture is shocking enough; but when we turn to the narrative of the humiliation and want of both sexes of the better class of society, and the low expedients to which they are forced to resort we find much more cause to deplore the condition to which unprincipled politicians have reduced their country.

The remedies of the Times correspondent are no remedies at all. They connot be applied. As well try to raise wheat on the France finds a firm man in MacManon. He alkaline plains as to redeem South Carolina in the manner proposed.

Contemporaneously with this correspond ence comes the statement of an interview with General Grant, which we find in the Charleston Courier. We are quite entertained with this statement, especially in the relation in which it places General GRANT towards South Carolina and the scoundrels that oppress her. He gave the interviewers very plainly a piece of his mind, and bore himself so decidedly towards the S ate that his conduct was entirely in keeping with the t mes in which we find the States subordinated to the Federal Government and the finger of the President bigger than the girth of all the Governors of all the States put

We like in many respects the plain, blunt talk of the President; but what would have been said of him it, as President, he had talked that way thirty years ago?

This interview we quote as both instructive and interesting:

"Judge T. J. Mackey has given the editor of the Charleston (S. C.) Courier on account of a visit made by him, in company with Senator Robertson, to President Grant. He says that in the course of conversation Senator Robertson referred to the course Judge Mackey has lately pursued in bringing crimipals to justice, and General Grant turned sharply to the latter and asked: . Why don't you convict Moses'? The Judge replied that he had not had an opportunity of having the robber Governor brought to justice. The President then remarked that he had heard that a judge had maintained that Moses could not be tried before impeachment, and denounced this proposition that a President or a Governor is above the law as monstrous. He seemed much disgusted with the condition of affairs, and reproached Judge Mackey, for the reason that every Republican is responsible for the villainy existing in South Carolina. He emphatically declared that there must be a true reform this fall, or the Republican party would at once repudiate the so called Republicans of South Carolina. He also denounced the conduct of Moses in calling out the militia to defy a process of the late court, and inquired as to what posse the court could raise to enforce its warrants. He was informed that there were enough honest men of sufficient courage to be found to arrest any miscreant. President Grant then affirmed that the Federal troops in South Carolina were not there to enforce the collection of exort itent taxes, and that he wished this to be understood. They were stationed there for national purposes, such as arresting illicit distillers, and the like. The President was much incensed at the disgraceful conduct of Neagle in tiring into Colonel Black's house while on a drunken spree, and thought he should have been summarily dealt with. The Charleston Courier adds: . In a word, President Grant is sick of the Columbia ring and its rascalities. The load is too heavy for the party or hunself to bear. Judge Mackey thinks Grant will henceforth pursue a broader policy toward the South, and that, by the aid of the National Administration and the labors of all honest reformers in South Carolina, an acceptable candidate will be nominated for Governor who will rout Scott, Chamberlain, Moses, Patter-

Congress and Railroads.

The report of Senator MITCHELL, of the sub-committee of the Senate on Transporta tion, in relation to the railway postal service, has just been printed. It takes the ground that Congress has power to provide for the transportation of mails over railroads owned by private corporations under the eighth section, article first of the Constitution. He holds that the power to take private property for the purpose of transporting the public mails is an inherent attribute of sovereignty not dependent on the Constitution, and belonging to the power and duty of transporting and distributing the mails throughout the country.

While asserting this power, he does no recommend its use at this time. He contemplates, however, amendments in the laws concerning the postal service, which he proposes to incorporate in a bill which he will prepare in the recess before the next session of Congress. His amendments, he says, contemplate just compensation to railroads and an extension of the mail service.

Senator Mirchell need not be uneasy about the power of Congress to do this. It it is deemed necessary that is enough. Congress won't boggle about the Constitution.

The Third.

It is quite amusing to see the "flusteration" over the third term. Aspirants can't wait, and their followers are overflowing in patriotic admiration for the ancient custom that limited the President's eligibility to two terms of four years each. Even the En- keep all that they get hold of in a safe place. quirer mounted the editorial trapeze yesterday morning and gave a pirouette or two on the subject. We still hold to our "good man' for three or seven terms. Who he is we don't choose to tell; but it is exceedingly so bitterly against the "third term." They can't stand this " waiting for the wagon."

We hail the gifted young editor Mr. A B. VENABLE, late of the Petersburg Index, as a Richmond colleague of the profession. He comes to the Enquirer as assistant editor, to which paper he is quite an acquisition. He is a native of the famous old county of Prince Edward, won his spurs as editor of the Farmville Commonwealth, and rose to still greater distinction on the Petersburg Index. He is a member of the good old VENABLE family, and adds to its reputation P. M. by the brilliancy of his talents. We welcome him, and trust that we shall have a will impart to the editorial table.

The European "Model Republics." The news just now from France and Spain is not at all encouraging to the "lovers of liberty." Neither country pro mises to be long what it is, which is all the better for them. France is strong and spirited; Spain is weak and torn and sick of war and dissensions. France has a strong man at the head of her Government, and Spain is almost without a head. In both

trary rule neces-ary.

Mac Manon's speech to the French Legislature is bold and positive. He asserts what he considers his rights and duties combined, and assures the representatives of the State that he means to assert the one and perform the other. He tells them that they "ecchained their sovereignty," and that he will "provided to defend my [his] power." This is rather straining republican "idees." It sounds somewhat like "Old Hickory's" talk. From the Executive to a coordinate branch of the Government it is strong enough for a form of government somewhat talk as Marshel MacManon should have uttered at the moment. If he had hesitated-if he bad trembled and spoken indecisively—he would have been ousted in a few hours. But the agitators found him too firm and the Republican papers interpret his speech to show his determination to maintain the re-

public! For humanity's sake, we are glad that says he has sworn to preserve security and order in France, and means to do so. He tells the Deputies that he will require cerreceived the information passively. Whither MACMAHON will take the Government time will tell. But he marks out strong and decided rule as the true policy for France, and she will, we hope, have it. A vast amount of human happiness depends upon the maintainance of peace in France. It is a terrible thing for the affairs of any land to fall into the hands of dreaming philosophers and fanatics such as are very plenty in France.

(We won't say the United States.) Poor Spain! She is so wrecked that there is hardly power enough to evolve any form of government. She has sloughed her skin. but she is so very weak that the trouble will be for her to live till another is formed. Possibly other nations will have to take her affairs in hand, and, first establishing peace, give to her government and protection until surprised to see a movement soon with this view.

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

We have the best authority for saying that there is not one word of truth in the rumor that, is now being paraded through the papers that the western end of the Chesapeake and Objo railroad is about to be transferred to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. We are authorized to make the statement even more complete by saying that there is no truth in part, or of any other part, of the Chesapeake and Obio railroad to the Baltimore and Obio railroad or any railroad.

THE WHISE. - The Whig charges the Dispatch with still "whining" because the pecple of Richmond are deprived of express facilities on the Atlantic, Mississippi and Onio railroad. We wish the "whine" were confined to the Dispatch. What was the complaint of the best and leading commercial men of this city, published in the papers, but a "whine"-that white so offensive to "JACK in office"? It is a whine that means more than the Whig affects to believe. Richmond is losing a trade of hundreds of thousands of dollars annually by being shut off from communication with nearly half the State, and that its richest half. Is that not enough to fill the air with that bitter and loud and just complaint which the Whig calls stroyed, embraced the following: All the a "whine?" Beware of the "whine."

If the anti-third term party will take General Manone as President we agree to give the "consolidated line," He gets there \$25,000, and no other salary that we know of, save that of President of the United son, and Elliott, and all the ring, horse, foot States, can induce him to surrender his present office. As President he will get \$50,000 per annum-that will leave a fine profit after deducting "wet groceries." What do you say, gentlemen?

> The Richmond Dispatch gravely informs its readers that "the Supreme Court of Maryland yesterday affirmed the judgment of death in Udderzook's case." The murder was perpetrated in Chester

> county, Pa., and the case was tried in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of that county. Maryland bad nothing to do with the case .-Loudoun Enterprise.

One would infer from the above that we had made in our editorial columns the statement alluded to. So far is this from being true that we never saw the paragraph until timent which every loyal son of Virginia we read it in the Dispatch. It was sent to the office, we supposed and suppose, by the agent of the Associated Press as a telegram, but used by the foreman to fill out a column.

ington, is trying to compel Dana, of the New York Sun, to come to Washington to answer the complaint of "libel" in charging Suer-HERD with personal dishonesty. S. tries this in that current now, the southern people under a law passed by the last Congress for | will very promply put themselves under the the protection of congressmen. Competent lawyers say that Shepherd cannot compel DANA to go to Washington.

The Commissioners of the District removed the funds of the District to the United States Treasury. This gave dissatisfaction to the bank which previously had those funds in doubtless followed .- Christiansburg Messencustody; but the Commissioners had the matter their own way. The Commissioners knew best. They seem to be determined to

Moses's Valuation .- The robber Governor of South Carolina calls a certain class of colored men in South Carolina "good political niggers." They are such as the scalaentertaining to see the bob-tailed candidates | wags and carpet-baggers can use for their for President and Vice-President inveighing purposes, and such as they invite to their

> How is our friend the Enquirer on the centennial? Is that paper willing to see two, or four, or six millions voted out of the National Treasury to pay the expenses of that Philadelphia job?

> A letter from Mecklenburg Springs is left out because written upon both sides of the

> Go to Pike's Peak, On Thursday the thermometer marked 48 degrees at 4:37

Mr. John D. Elder, the father of Mr. John A. Elder, the Virginia artist, died on were two car-loads of bones loaded at Santa years of age. - Fredericksburg Ledger,

Tue Stone Contract. The following extract from a private leter from Hon. J. Ambler Smith, dated it Washington, has been handed to us with

request for its publication: "I will not leave here till the granite contract is given out. I am exceedingly anxious that the honest and industrious stone-cutters shall not suffer. You must say to them that is soon as secretary Fish returns I will see him and write you when work will comnence. The contract ring here and in Richnord have been telling them lies to deceive hem. I am determined that work shall commence at once, and that hereafter the men shall be paid in money, and not in certificates of men who may fail any day. I shell ask Secretary Fish to make that pro-Your friend,

"J. AMBLER SMITH."

Counterpart of Mahone's Express.

LEXINGTON, July 8th, 1874. Richmond Dispatch,-Noticing in your paper of June 29th a comparison between the express facilities offered by the Philadelphia and Reading road and the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohfo railroad, I would like to give you a little of my expe rience with the former company in regard to their Express. I left Pottsville, the "stronger" than a republic. It was just such northern terminus of the road, on Wednesday, March 26th, for Baltimore, and went to the company's office to get my trunk expressed to the latter place, but was told by the clerk that I would have to deposit one dollar with him so as to secure transportation for it by the Adams Express Company after it left the Reading road. This I retused to do, and asked him what would be the cost to Philadelphia. Fifty cents he answered. Finally I decided to have it shipped to Reading and pay the expressage there. When I went to pay for it in Reading they charged me 75 cents for transporting it thirty-six miles, when the agent in Pottsville told me he only charged 50 cents to Philadelphia, a distance of nearly eightytain things at their hands, and the Deputies eight miles. I then expressed it to Baltimore over the Wilmington and Reading railroad for 50 cents. The above figures will speak for them

Respectfully, etc.,

A Note from General Richardson. ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

RICHMOND, July 10, 1874. Elitors of Dispatch,-All the records and papers of this office were destroyed by fire it the time of the surrender of the city in 1865. Very respectfully,

WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, A. G.

THE BURNING OF THE CAR ON THE ATLANTIC MISSIS-IPPI AND OHIO RAILROAD .- The Norfolk Landmark of yesterday gives the following particulars of this affair:

When about eight miles below Petersburg the mail agents, two colored men. named C. L. Jones and Jennings, were apshe is able to take care of herself. Certainly prised of the terrible fact that their car was this would be a good measure for the peace on fire by the falling in of a portion of the and prosperity of Europe. We shall not be roof. One of them sprang to the bell-cord to sound the alarm, but found it had been burned off.

At this discovery the full truth of their appalling situation burst upon them. Confined in a small room with no means of egress except through the doors cut in the ide, and this means rendered unavailable, with the train in motion, from the fact that neither platform or railing led to other portions of the car. The fierce crackling of the of the train, which was rushing along at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and with no means to sound an alarm, a terrible death any rumor of the transfer of the western car was to be burned up by the roaring bankers and dealers in the country were excertain death. The heat at last became insupportable, their bands and faces were scorched, so seizing the only remaining alter-

native, they leaped from the train. Upon reaching Waverly station the disaster was discovered. A search was made for the agents, who not being found, the remains of the car were detached and the train ran back over the route until it reached the place where they jumped off. Both were found alive but seriously injured. Jones's left arm is broken above the wrist, and he is badly bruised. Jennings's right shoulder was dis located, besides receiving numerous bruises on different parts of the body. They were brought to this city.

The burned car was next to the engine and was divided into two compartments, the forward one being the express room, in which the fire originated. It is supposed that the fire was caused by sparks from the

engine. The mails, all of which were totally demails from north of the Potomac via Richmond; all the southern mails from the following States: North Alabama, North Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas, including mails for Norfolk, Old Point, and up all idea of a "third term." We are for Hampton, Portsmouth, Eastern Shore, and him as the best means of getting him from stations on the Petersburg road. Among them were ten registered letters addressed to parties in this city.

The express room was empty, as the baggage master now has charge of these packages, and they were in his car. Assistant Postmaster Shipp immediately telegraphed to the Post-Office Department an account of the accident, and is awaiting

instructions. This is a serious loss, as the mails, which were large, doubtless contained many very valuable letters. We trust that steps will now be taken to provide some means of egress from these cars in case of a similar accident.

THE MOSBY-KEMPER AFFAIR .- The letters of Governor Kemper, about which quite a sensation has been created, surprise every one. They were supposed, upon the charges of one Wedderburn, to contain treason to the State, treachery to the Conservative party, and infamy for the Governor. Upon reading them, one searches in vain for a sendoes not entertain, and every line of which elicits cordial approval. Who

would not prefer to see Grant enter upon a "third term or seventh term rather than go under Hughes and his negroes?' Who in the South would not sooner see a Lieutenant-Governor Shepherd, of Wash- President elected for life whose efforts would be to relieve us of carpet-baggers, thieves, and plunderers than elect such a brute as Butler for one term? Whenever this issue is made up, and it may be drifting leadership of Kemper and move in solid columns. Not 50,000 Confederate braves,

but 500,000 will be in line and ready for the word! As to Wedderburn and those at his back, we have only to say, their venom has miscarried, their device has proven a pit into which they have fallen. Thus ends the "delirium" of Wedderburn; the "tremens" ere this has

NEW TELEGRAPH ENTERPRISE .- The New York Bulletin says: "Not a little surprise was created to-day by the report that arrangements have nearly been perfected for the organization of a new telegraph company, to be backed by the Pennsylvanis, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Erie Railway Companies; this new company also to control the new cable. This, if in mourning during the time of the procestrue, is good news, as it means greatly reduced rates for telegraphing, and accordingly a more general use of telegraph. The Western Union Company has now complete control of this important means for interchanging news; and while we have nothing to complain of in regard to their manage ment, we do, as the exponents of the business community, welcome any competition which is likely to result in lower rates and

RESIGNATION TENDERED .- Dr. W. E. Hatcher tendered his resignation to the Board of Deacons of the First Baptist church on Wednesday. The matter is now under consideration, and it is hoped that he may be induced to withdraw it .- Petersburg

better service."

News. Among the freight received here yesterday dumped out here. - Alexandria Gazette,

[pecial pisp teh to the Battimore sun.] Redemption of National Bank Notes-

Rank Tax-New Loug. WASHINGTON, July 9 .-- The Treasurer of he United States, and redeeming agent under the new currency act, is beset with correspondence from assistant treasurers and third of the act named.

Mr. Graves, superintendent of the national bank redemption agency in the Treasury Department, gives the following important information in addition to that communicated in circular number eleven, regulations governing the redemption of national bank notes. Under that portion of section third requiring every association to keep on deposit in the Treasury of the United States, in lawful money, a sum equal to five per centum of its circulation for the redemption of such circulation, any person is permitted to send bank notes, assorted or unassorted, and of any national bank whatever, to be sent in packages by Adams express under Government contract, in sums of one thousand dollars or multiple thereof, for which returns will be made in new legal tender notes under the contract.

The expenses for expressage and assorting the notes will be charged to the banks by which the notes were issued, and not those by which delivered, in proportion to the circulation redeemed. The notes redeemed will be assorted among the two thousand national banks in the United States in the following manner: Assorting-tables, with fifty-two tills the size of the notes, will be provided. The two thousand banks will be divided into fifty sections of about forty banks each, arranged alphabetically. The notes will be twice assorted-first, among the fifty sections, and second, the notes of each section will be assorted among the banks in the forty sections. The notes fit for circulation, it is found, constitute a very small fraction of the total received thus far-about onetenth. These notes, after assortment, will be re-

turned to the banks which issued them. Those unfit for circulation will be forwarded the Comptroller of the Currency, who will furnish new notes, the banks being required to make good the amount charged to the five per cent. fund for the redemption of their notes. The redemption of national bank notes is now as free as legal tenders, except that they must be sent in larger sums.

The Superintendent states that under the new bill the redemption agency is in receipt, or in process of collection, of about nine millions to date.

THE SAVINGS BANKS TAX.

Some papers continue to assert that the bill designed to relieve Savings Banks from tax upon their undistributed surplus earnings had not become a law because it had not been approved by the President. This Douglass was informed by the State Department that the bill had not passed. Not being satisfied he made further inquiry, and found that it had been approved. It was a bill for the relief of savings institutions having no capital stock and doing business solely for the benefit of depositors, and provides that no further internal revenue shall be collected from said banks.

It is understood upon good authority that there is no truth in the story that a new syndicate is to be formed to place the new loan. A delegation of bankers from New York and elsewhere has protested against a continufire, fanned into greater fury by the speed ance of Mr. Boutwell's system of organizing syndicates. The more effectual mode, they believe, will be to allow independent action, open to all bidders, for the syndicate is a s'ared them in the face. To remain in the close corporation. Some of the heaviest flomes, and to lesp from the train was almost cluded under the Boutwell system. There is about one hundred and seventy-five mi lions of the loan yet to be placed.

The Late Bishop Whelan-Obsequies

at Wheeling-His Successor, &c. WHEELING, WEST VA., July 9 .- The re mains of Right Rev. Richard Vincent Whelan, Bishop of Wheeling, which left Baltimore by the late western-bound train Wednesday afternoon, reached Wheeling early this morning, and were immediately conveyed to St. James's cathedral, escorted by the clergy and deputations from the various Catholic societies of the place. At 9 A. M Friday the funeral services will occur, in the presence, it is expected of Archbishops Bayley, Purcell, Kenrick, McCloskey, of Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and New York, and Bishops Elder, Wood, Domenec, Gibbons, Becker, Shannahan, Mullen, and O'Hara, of Natchez, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Richmond, Wilmington, Harrisburg, Erie, and Scranton. The services will be of the grandest possible description, and, in addition to many prominent bishops, will be attended by numerous clergy from different dioceses, principally those of Wheeling, Richmond, and Baltimore. It was thought that Dr. Whelan's remains would be buried in St. James cathedral, this being the prescribed custom in the Catholic Church, but it is understood that this rule will be dispensed with in the present case, and his body, in accordance with his own request, will be consigned to the new Catholic ceme-

tery of Wheeling. The funeral ceremonies will comprise the recitation of the office of the dead, the celebration of pontifical requiem mass, and the delivery of a suitable panegyric of the deceased by Archbishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, who was president of Mount St. Mary's, Emmittsburg, at the time of his ordination in 1832. After the discourse five absolutions of the remains will be performed by as many prelates, four of whom will surround the coffin in their pontifical vestments, and the fifth will occupy a seat in the sanctuary, facing the body, until the fourth absolution is finished, when he will conclude the solemn ceremonial. The remains will subsequently be borne from the cathedral by sixteen priests, according to the Rubric, and conveyed to the cemetery, where the final rites

will take place. The names of three leading divines wil be transmitted to Rome this week, in order to secure the early appointment of a suc cessor to the lamented prelate. Meanwhile, it is stated, Very Rev. Henry F. Parke, D. the bishop during his illness, will act as the

administrator sede vacante. Six prelates, graduates of Mt. St. Mary' College, Emmittsburg, are expected to be present, these comprising Drs. Purcell, Mc Closkey, Kenrick, Eldor, Wood, and Mullen. The three first mentioned are the oldest of the American bierarchy.

The Catholic societies held a large meet ing on Wednesday night and determined to meet the remains to-day and form an escort, Mr. George Feeney, chief marshal, head-quarters at the Catholic Institute Hall. The procession this morning was very large, and the demonstration imposing. The line was formed at 7 o'clock, and proceeded to Ford's Crossing, in South Wheeling, where the bishop's remains were received upon the arrival of the train from Baltimore. The following route of procession was then pursued to the cathedral: Up Chapline to Twenty fourth, down Twenty-fourth to Market, up Market to Sixteenth, up Sixteenth to Eoff, up Eoff to the cathedral. At the request of the societies, many business houses were closed, and the dwellings of Catholics placed

CROP NOTES .- Reports from various por tions of East Tennessee represent that the wheat crop is failing to pan out as well as expected.

In this section the oat crop will be a failire. Grass is short, and if the present spell of dry weather continues many days longer the corn will be short .- Bristol (Tenn.) Cou-

DEATH OF JUDGE STRAUGHAN. - We regret to learn of the death of Hon. Samuel L. Straughan, Judge of the County Courts of Lancaster and Northumberland counties. From a private letter we learn that he died of cholera on the 1st instant .- Frederic'sburg Ledger.

The Fourth-Street Baptist Church have unanimously called the Roy. A. C. Barron, pleasant time with the added animation he | Wednesday. He was about seventy-three | Fe, New Mexico, and never unshipped until of Lexington, to the pasto ate. - Norfolk Landmark,

ERNOR KEMPER'S LETTER .-- The Brookly II Important Information - Savings (N. Y.) Eagle, a moderate democratic paper devotes a long editorial to Governor Kemper's lately published letter, which it pronounces " both a rejection and an acceptance of the third term theo."y." After quoting from the letter one of its most striking paraprivate parties all over the country asking graphs, the Eagle goes on to portray the desinformation concerning the redemption of perate condition of the southern people, national bank notes, as provided in section and says that the words of Governor Kemper "are significant beent'se they undoubtedly express the views of the statesmen of the South."

A NORTHERN DEMOCRATIC VIEW OF GOV-

It aulds: "The South seems not only willing to coquette with 'Cæsarism,' but does so with a full appreciation and desperate acceptat ce of its consequence. Third-termism in G.overnor Kemper's letter is made synonymot's with imperialism. The boundary between is skipped in a sentence. The thing and what the thing leads to are apprehended, not without reluctance, but without reservation. There are a mingled pathos and method. mingled distress and dexterity, in this appeal of the South to her conqueror, more clement than the party he heads, which, in the pages of the Macauley of the future, will kindle into such passages of eloquence and pity as will make the readers of them ashamed that their ancestors were compelled to furnish oceasion for them." The Eagle goes on to say that while this is "Cæsarism" southward, not so is it north-

ward, where it thinks "the signs of Con-

sition strengthens in force. Men of all parties have here refused to elevate this Casarism above the comedy and persifage in which it was born. Two terms as a limit comport with the most controlling and exalted precedents in our history. The unwritten laws are the strongest, and the unwritten laws are against this triplication of the Presidency in a single person. The idea runs against that bed-rock of Americanism on which our institutions rest. and by which those throwing themselves against it are dashed to pieces. Not a politician is likely to be found hardy enough to try the experiment. The lightning would strike him gently in comparison to the blow he would receive from the quiet 'home vote.' The only aid which the innovatory idea has received has been from sensational or alarmist minds, and from the monotonous mediocrity of contemporary Republican After Grant, somebody of statesmen. course; but after Grant, who? is a question which staggers those whom it concerns. The leading Republicans are all of the same size. Morton is as big as Conkling, and Sherman is as small as Edmunds, and Blaine is marked ditto in the political bill of lading. A party with power and without a policy has bred statesmen with no statesmanlike attributes about them. Grant was put in for a second term for fear the South would be restive. The apprehension has been abated, and the second term has is an error. On July 2d Commissioner been absorbed in varnishing the corruptions of the first. Even that work is not half done. The most satisfactory Administration never was multiplied by three. And the least satisfactory never will be. The despair of the South is the best count in the northern indictment of the party which drove the South to that despair, and the party in this section affecting third termism will only show that it prefers suicide to slaughter, because there will hardly be enough left of it to kill. It is the condition of the South which renders Governor Kemper's letter noteworthy. It is the temper of the North that will make the extraordinary propositions of that letter happily unfeasi-Cæsarism is no remedy for the South,

and the South will find that to be so." We wish we could share the Engle's hopefulness. We do not. We went into the late war expecting the aid of the northern Democracy. We did not receive it. On the contray they furnished the best brains and museles for our defeat. We do not believe the voluntarily deceived us. But the Republicans were masters of the North and are still. The prevailing temper of the North is not only malicious and hostile to the South, but it seeks our degradation. We cannot permit a social intermixture of the races, and if Cæsarism will save us, welcome Cæsarism If it will not, better that the whole white race of the South should be annihilated than the unspeakable humiliation and ruin which fanatical and malignant Radicalism seeks to bring upon us .-- Lynchburg

Governor Kemper, of Virginia, appears to be a fair-minded, just man, and as such does not give much satisfaction to the politicians of either party. Soon after his inauguration as Governor he vetoed an election bill intended to give his party-the Conservatives—an unfair advantage over their opponents in Petersburg. He was denounced as a traitor by almost the entire Conservative press, and lately he has been attacked for having accepted, in spirit as in language, a resolution of the convention which nominated him-a resolution that pledged the party to wage no factious opposition to the National Administration. On the other hand, Governor Kemper protested strongly against interference by United States troops in the Petersburg elections, and thus alienated from himself the politicians of the other side who sought to obtain power by arbitrary arrest of election officers. A Governor bold enough to do right, regardless of party ties, should have the united support of the people. But let him continue to be just, and fear not.—Philadelphia Ledger.

THE KEMPER CORRESPONDENCE.-From the somewhat enthusiastic comments of the press published on the Kemper correspondence, it would seem that the Governor has rather mended his hold on the Conservatives by the publication than weakened it. If the correspondence was hunted up to damage him the job does not seem to have been complete. And now who instigated it? Mosby says ex-Governor Walker did it. Mr. Wedderburn says Walker had nothing to do with it. Could it have been Tom Collins? It is a rare chapter in Virginia politics, and it is to be hoped all hands may come out as well as Governor Kemper has .- Staunton Vindicator.

There is no opportunity of making the choice, for a third term means centralization, and is sought only by the representative of D., Vicar General of Wheeling, who attended that scheme. Governor Kemper probably speaks for no one but himself in this matter. unless it be for the Republican Mosby. In any case, the State of Virginia is not likely to follow such shadows .- Boston Post.

> Abingdon and vicinity were visited by heavy rain-storm on Wednesday evening that untwisted the parched corn and laid it flat to the earth. Vegetation was suffering, and looks much brighter to-day. - Abingdon Virginian.

General Joseph E. Johnston and lady passed through Staunton on Saturday en route to the Warm Springs.

DEATHS.

Died, at the residence of her son-in-law, W. S. Robertson, Mrs. J. A. HAWES, wife of the late Samuel P. Hawes, in the sixty-ninth year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from the Second Presbyterian church (Dr. Hoge's) at 5½ P. M. SATUR-DAY, 11th instant. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

Died, July 10th, FLORENCE ESTELLF, infant child of Hammet F. and Georgianna Sharp, aged two months and twenty-one days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, 510 Twenty-fifth street, THIS AFTERNOUN at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends are invited to attend. are invited to attend.

Died, at the residence of her son, W. H. Jenkins, No. 14 west Market street, after a long and pathful illness, which she bore with Christian resignation, MATILDA JENKINS, consort of the late James Jenkins, in her seventy-seventh year. She has long been identified with the Baptist Church, and in her death they suffer a great loss and lose an ornament to their faith. Her zeal and love for her church was unleaned on the path words were in defence was unbounded, and her last words were in defence was unbounded, and her last words were in defence of her religion.

Her funeral will take place from Leigh-Street Baptist church SUNDAY at 4 P. M. Friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend without further patter.

without further notice. Norfolk papers please copy. Norfolk papers please copy.

Die!, at 7 P. M. yesterday, Mr. JOHN Mc-GOWAN, after a brief illness.

Thus one of God's own noblemen is gone, leaving no superior behind, no enemy at all, but countless friends. His loss is bemoaued by sad hearts, and it will be long ere his niche is filled by an equal, This is no proper tribute to one who was in life good, but the soul bowed down must wait, though a more fitting chant shall follow hereafter.

W. F. K.

TURNIP SEED.-LANDRETH'S NEW TOROP OF TURNIP SEED just received by BODEKER BROTHERS, Druggists, SPICIAL NOTICES.

MARSEILLES QUILTS at \$3.50

MARSEILLES QUILTS at \$4 worth \$6: Nice WHITE QUILTS at \$1.25, \$1.75, \$2, and \$2 50, at LEVY BROTHERS'.

FANS WILL BE SOLD CHEAP AN-CHAINS at 25c., some of which were sold

short time ago at 75c.; Bargains in JET and GILT JEWELRY, SLEEVE

COLLAR BUTTONS, at LEVY BROTHERS'.

COLORED CLUNY LACE at 10c. UIPURE, VALENCIENNES, YAK, SAXONY, SMYBNA, and PILLOW-CASE LACES at

THE LARGEST STOCK OF DRESS GOODS in this city is now being sacrificed LEVY BROTHERS'.

LEVY BROTHERS'.

[jy 11] LEVY BROTHERS'. SAVE MONEY WHEN YOU CAN Buy your DEY GOODS of

jy 11 LETY BROTHERS. servative reaction multiply. Republicanism itself is moderating its severity as the Oppo-HAIR SWITCHES in all colors, from \$1 up to \$10 apiece, at

LEVY PROTHERS. LADIES' NECK SCARTS in great

variety, all very cheap, at LEVY BROTHERS'. WHITE SILK HANDKERCHIEFS

LEVY BROTHERS'. [jy 11] GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE of DRESS GOODS at LEVY BROTHERS' Jy 11

SEWING-MACHINE OIL 15 cent a bottle ; EWING-MACHINE NEEDLES at 40 and 50 cents for a paper of ten;

CLARK'S and COATS'S SPOOL COTTON at 70 cents per dozen, at LEVY BROTHERS

BED-TICK from 10 cents up to 30 ents per yard, at LEVY BROTHERS'.

THE CHEVIOT SHIRTING at 20 cents per yard, worth 35 cents, at LEVY BROTHERS'.

THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR ORY GOODS Is at LEVY BROTHERS' jy 11

KET BEADED GIMPS AND FRINGES BUTTONS, and other dress trimmings in great LEVY BROTHERS'.

LUNCH-BASKETS, SATCHELS HAWL-STRAPS, TRUNKS, and VALISES, at LEVY BROTHERS'. MORE DRY GOODS FOR THE

money at LEVY BROTHERS' than at any other establishment in this city.

FRUIT-OF-THE-LOOM COTTON AT 14c.; WAMSUTTA COTTON at 18c.:

NEW YORK MILLS COTTON at 18c.: The best 10c. and 12%c. COTTON in the city; PILLOW-CASE COTTON, 15c.: FULL-WIDTH SHEETING at 28c. per yard at LEVY BROTHERS'

PARASOLS LINED WITH SILK can be had at \$1.25 at LEVY BROTHERS'

EF BLACK SILKS CHEAPER THAN jy 11 WICTORIA LAWNS, SWISS CAM BRIC, and NAINSOOK MUSLINS, in all qual-

STRIPED SILKS, in great variety also a large stock of COLORED SILKS, all to

be sold cheap, at LEVY BROTHERS'. jy 11 LADIES' SUITS, POLONAISES and UNDER-GARMENTS, in great variety, a

jy 11 LINEN DRILLINGS, LINEN DUCK COTTONADE TWEEDS, JEANS, CLOTHS and CASSIMERES are now to offer at great LEVY BROTHERS'

MALTHOPTONIQUE.

We have just received another and full supply o BURTON'S ENGLISH EXTRACT of MALT and HOPS, which has been so favorably prescribed by our best physicians as a tonic in general debility, wakefulness, nervousness, &c.

MEADE & BAKER, Dispensing Pharmacists, 919 Main street

LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER. O OCKLAND LIME AND ROSENDALI

CEMENT.

1,526 barrels ROCKLAND LIME daily expected per schooner Florence Mayo;

450 barrels HOFFMAN'S ROSENDALE CE-MENT just received. For sale low by A. S. LEE.

T IME! LIME!! LIME!!! 1,500 barrels fresh INDIAN ROCK LIME jus

received.

We are now constantly receiving a supply of INDIAN ROCK LIME fresh from our kilns. For
sale low.

DILLON, ELLETT & CO.,
mv 4. Manufacturers, 1503 Dock street.

COURT ORDERS.

POWERS & SON VS. STUKENBURG AND ALS.—IN THE CHANCERY COURT OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND:

By a decree entered in this cause on the 18th day of June, 1874, one of the commissioners of this court is directed to inquire and report—

1st. Whether the deed from Joseph Stukenburg and wife to Joseph Allard, Jr., dated the 13th day of November, 1873, was made to delay, hinder, or defraud creditors of the said stukenburg, and whether the real estate mentioned and conveyed by said deed is from any cause liable for the payment of the plaintiffs' judgment.

2d. An account of all estate, real and personal, of the said stukenburg which is liable for the payment of the said plaintiffs' judgment.

3d. An account of all lens upon said Stukenburg's estate, and their priorities, if any, and any other matters specially stated deemed pertinent by said commissioner, or which may be required by any party to be so stated. DOWERS & SON VS. STUKENBURG

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, RICHMOND, July 3, 1874. The parties interested are hereby notified that I have fixed on TUESDAY the 4th day of August. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., as the time, and my office, on Eleventh between Main and Bank streets, the city of Richmond, as the place, to execute the city of Richmond, as the place, to execute foregoing decree. THOMAS J. EVANS,

any party to be so stated.

RICHMOND, VA., July 4, 1874. N THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF UNITED STATES, EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, SS.—In re George Tyler, bankrupt: On petition of Thomas N. Weish, assignee, to sell bankrupt's real and personal property free of itens, and to transfer the liens to the fund—
It is ordered that the petitioner be, and he hereby is, authorized to call a meeting of the creditors of George Tyler, bankrupt, to be held in the office of the register in bankruptcy at Richmond on the 15th DAY OF JULY, at 10 o'clock A. M., that cause be shown why the prayer of this petition should not be granted. And it is further ordered that he shall publish notice of said meeting in the Richmond Dispatch, and that he shall also serve notice by mail on all known then creditors. notice by mail on all known tien creditors. R. W. HUGHES, District Judge.

The parties interested in the above order are here-by notified thereof, and that the meeting above will be held as provided for.

THOMAS N. WELSH.

ty 6-td Assignee of George Tyler, bankrupt. PROPOSALS.

TEALED PROPOSALS will be received Dup to the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST for furnishing the Virginia institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Elind with the following machinery: One 12-horse-power ENGINE (horizontal).

One 20-horse-power STEAM BOILER (horizontal).

patieys, hangers, &c., complete.

5 gal, canized IRON WASH-TRAYS, the size to be bereafter determined.

1. duenth STEAM-COILS for drying room, per foot. The contractor to put up all of the above machinery and fixtures, and have it in thorough working order by the first day of teptember. 1874.

Proposals should be addressed to CHARLES D. MCCOY, Principal, Staunton, Va.

By order of the Executive Committee.

jy 13-20&25

wear, CUT Training the wear, CUT Training the patients of the process.

Sign: LO

ORGAN

ORGAN

WEDDING AND VISITING-CARDS, beautiful, at the Dispatch Printing-House,

INTENDING TO MAKE SOME CHANGE IN MY BUSINESS, I will offer the Angust 1st great bargains in GLOVES, HOSLERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, EUFFLINGS, TRIMMINGS, UK. DERWEAR, FANS, COMBS, BRUSHES, and SOAPS, Also for sale 2 SHOW CASES and some SHELLYING.

507 Broad street CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!-XO. TIGE.—Just received 5,000 yards of CORD.
ED JACON T LAWNS for 16 cents, selling else.

where for 25 cents. Call soon if burgain, at No. 1411 Main street. jy 7-5t P. STRAUSE. TOOK! READ! PONDER! Having determined to consolid te our houses, we are offering from this day until the first day of Az-VERY LARGE AND SELECTED STOCKS OF DRY GOODS AND FANCY GOODS

DRY GOODS AND FANCY GOODS

contained in the houses Nos. 415 and 429 Broad

stree;

AT AND BELIOW COST

As all these goods will have to be sold before August 1st, from which date the new firm will be known under the name and style of

SYCEL BROTHERS.

we invite all in want of cheap and seasonable goods to give us a call, as we are satisfied that with the linmense stocks on hand we can suit everyloody in quality and price. Call soon and look at the bary dust to be had at

to be had at

JULIUS SYCEL'S, 415 Broad street,

ISAAC SYCEL'S, 429 Broad street,

The balance of our stock of LaWNS will resold
at 1 Cc. per yard. The store now eccupied by Julius
Sycel is for rent.

Jy 2-2w

TUNE 25, 1874. Ready-made LINEN SUITS. VICTORIA LAWN SUITS.

Embrofered LINEN POLONALSES. Fucked and embroidered CAMBRICSK ATS, &c., ust opened for travellers tosprings and vatering. T. R. PRICE & CO. have received within a day or 300 many new goods

for the summer. LINEN TRAVELLING SUITS. AWN TRAVELLENG BUILT LAWN TRAVELLING SUITS,
Embroidered LINEN GRENADINE SUITS, novelling;
Embroidered LINEN POLONAISES
CAMBRIC SKIRTS, Bucked, plain, and embroidered;
SELETLAND WOOL SHAWLS, \$2 to \$5;
NEW SHADES POPLINS, for saits;
TRUMING SILKS, every color;

PARASOLA and SUN-SHADES, CORSETTS.

LACK SATIN for trimmaing:

PARASOLS AND SUN-SIKADES, CORSETYS, COTTON AND THEEAD HOSE, SILE TIPS, RUFFLINGS, SASHES, BLACK SPANISH SCARPS, SIDE-BAND ORGANDIES, beautiful; SIDE-BAND LAWNS, SIDE-BAND CALICOES, 200 pieces NEW PRINTS, 10 and 19th FOR SUMMER.-Just opened by

T. R. PRICE & CO., LAMA POINTS and SACQUES, SLEEVELESS JACKETS, KID GLOVES. GAUZE SHIRTS.

GAUZE SHIRTS, READY-MADE SHIRTS, NEW SUMMER CASSIMERES, LINEN DRILLS, for gents and boys; GENTS' and LADIES' THREAD and SILK LISLE THREAD SHIRTS, &c., &c.

NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON. HUDGINS, GORDON & CO. (June 22d) are opening

CHOICE DRESS GOODS-very cheap; BORDERED LAWNS-new and cheap: LINEN FABRICS of all kinds for ladies' dress crite More EASH RIBBONS at 75c.; SPANISH LACES, for scarfs and sacques ;

GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES' UNDERWEAR: THREAD and BALBRIGGAN HOSIERY for ledles and ANS in variety. MARDOZO, FOURQUREAN & CO.

In consequence of removing to their NEW STORE, and in order to reduce stock before so do CARDOZO, FOURQUREAN & CO. will for the next few weeks sell goods at greatly

REDUCED PRICES. They offer unusual bargains in many desirable DRESS GOODS, such as

GRENADINES,

BEREGES. POPLINS, &c., from 15c. up. Their buyer being in New York, they will be reetying by every steamer fresh supplies of goods.

nany novel and exceedingly cheap, among which a SILKS CHEAPER THAN EVER, HANDSOME SASH RIBBONS at 50c., A full stock of ORGANDIES, LAWNS, &c Just received, SOLID COLORED STRIPED VICTORIA LAWN with LACE to match-something new.

LIFE INSURANCE.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COM-PANY OF NEW YORK. CASH ASSETS OVER \$65,000,000. Cash dividends, surpassing all others, at first and ery anniversary of policies. Premiums payable annually, semi-annually, and narterly. The OLDEST, LARGEST, and CHEAPEST company JOHN H. CLAIBORNE, Agent. No. 1108 Main street in the United Sta ap 23-3m

CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK. ASSETS, \$7.000,000; INCOME, \$3,000,000; SURPLUS OF 1873 (New York standard), \$671,641. NUMBER OF POLICIES ISSUED, 65,000.

All of its surplus is divided out to policy-holders, this company being purely mutual.

It now enters Virginia for the first time, and will be glad to make contracts with canvassers of good experience.

DABNEY H. MAURY. OFFICE: No. 7 Tenth street, Schafer's building.

FIRE INSURANCE.

D. N. WALKER & CO., GENERAL IN-SURANCE AGENTS, 1014 MAIN STREET, BICHMOND, VA. representing the NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE IN-SURANCE COMPANY, of London and Edin-burgh, England—capital, \$10,000,000 gold; AMAZON INSURANCE COMPANY, of Cincin-MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPA-NY, of New York—assets over \$500,000: LYNCHBURG INSURANCE AND BANKING COMPANY, of Lynchburg, Va.—assets over ATLANTIC INSURANCE COMPANY, of

Brooklyn, N. Y.—assets over \$300.000.

Deposited with the Treasurer of Virginia, \$160,000. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid at this agency. Applications solicited, and thimediate attention given thereto. IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

Shareholders personally responsible for the obligations of the above companies.

Representing the above staunch, old English companies, we solicit the patronage of the public upon their unquestionable security, prompt and literal settlement of all claims, and heavy income.

JOHN H. CLAIBORNE & CO., Agents, ap 23-3m

No. 1108 Main street.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF VIRGINIA, INCORPORATED IN 1794,

Office corper TENTH AND BANK STREET, To Insures buildings by perpetual or annual points.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
Notice is hereby given of our lieus for quotas on
Insured property. to lawyers and others investigatng titles, and to purchasers. HERBERT A. CLAI'30RNE.

JOHN B. DANFOR TH.

HENBY D. DANF OR III.

Assists in Secretary.

ASSIST II Secretary. SAM'L H. PULL', AM. Collecte

te 5-310 CLOTRING. NOTICE.—In order to make a change in my business I offer my rattre stock of CLOTHING and GENTLE AEN'S //URNISHING GOODS

M. W. ROSE, 1202 Main street, between Twelfth and Thirteenth, Friedman, Va. iy 9-1m

FASHIONABLE SPRING CLOTHING. THE LARGEST STOCK to be found in the CITE

or STATE for MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' or CHILDREN'S tal),
One 200-g alon HOT-WATER BOILER,
100 feet (more or less) 2-luch SHAFTING, with
wear, CUT TASTY, MADE WELL, and for sale at WM. IRA SMITH, Agt., 1109 Main street.

шу 13 Sign: LONG FLAG. ORGAN FOR SALE. -A 5-octave dou-ble reed MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN, in good order, for sale low. May be seen at 914 Main T. L. D. WALFORD. Jy 10-St

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING DONE AT